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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS GOODMAN.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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Poetry.



[From the Home Journal.]

GENTLE WORDS.

Gentle words—their loving echoes
Circle round the coldest heart;
There they find some little inlet,
There they form a sunny part;
There they soften, for the moment,
Pulses stern, whose measured beat
Mark, without a trace of feeling,
All that man must daily meet;
Whispering of another being,
Where no selfish thought can fly;
And the leaden clouds dispersing,
Opening up a clearer sky.

Gentle words—how rare we find them!
Yet, what sterling coin they prove!
Binding friends with magic garlands,
Binding them with chains of love;
Like the dew upon the flower,
Like the spring on desert plain,
Come they in life's fevered hour,
Mingling with each throb of pain—
Gushing forth from Memory's fountain,
Forming springs which ne'er decrease—
Streams of life with soothing cadence,
Rainbow words of Hope and Peace!

Modern Roman Inquisition.

[Continued from our last Number.]

One of the prisoners of the Inquisition, although not immured in the dungeons of the Inquisition, itself, was imprisoned in one of the convents of Rome, and whoever has been at Rome will know the convent of the Franciscan Friars, called the Convent of Araceli. This prisoner was a wretched monk, about sixty years of age. He had been for twelve years immured in a most horrible hole. This unfortunate man was not an Italian, but an American; he was not an inhabitant of the United States, but from some of the Southern Republics. When he heard that the Republic was proclaimed in Rome, and that the Inquisition was thrown open, he contrived, by some means or other, to let it be known where he was, and the messenger brought the news to the National Assembly, that this man was a prisoner in the Convent of Araceli. A deputation was at once sent to the superior of the Convent, in order to ascertain the truth of the matter; but the father abbot strenuously denied it. However, they compelled him, by threats, and at last he condescended to open the door of the cell. The wretched monk was drawn out, after twelve years' immurement there. He was almost blind, and scarcely able to stand on his legs; they had to support him to enable him to go along. In this state he was brought before the National Assembly, and I was there, myself. I have seen him with my own eyes, and, if any one would deny it, I appeal to Rome, to every one in Rome, to confirm the truth of what has been said. On arriving at the National Assembly, he was an object of curiosity, and every one hastened up to examine him, and every one was anxious to hear something from him; he had but one answer for them all—"I have not the most remote idea why I was for twelve years kept in that dungeon; and I had always settled in my mind, and was at peace with myself—never having the slightest hope of seeing the daylight again."

He turned round and thanked them, one after another, for he said it was to them he owed his life. He then asked for some assistance to return to his own country, and on that same evening a collection was made among us, and we gave him a small sum to enable him to return to America, and I believe that, at this moment, he is in South America, thankful for his deliverance. Therefore, there is no doubt that the Inquisition existed in Rome up to the first days of the Roman Republic; and that the Inquisition was restored with the return of the Papal

government, said Dr. Achilli, I am myself a living proof.*

We have already showed the existence of the famous institution of the Inquisition up to the year 1850. We now proceed to show, first, its continuance to date, and, secondly, its influence exercised even on British soil. The Papal States number about 3,000,000 of inhabitants. Among this handful, the two Inquisitions of Bologna and Rome have, of most recent date, showed their activity. Their deeds will form a deep stain on the history of the Roman Church of the nineteenth century. Pio Nino has rendered himself famous; the world stands aghast at the mode in which the Successor of "the Lamb of God taketh away the sins of the world." What thanks the Jews owe to this Pope—even what their position in the Papal States was and is, since 1850, under the Inquisition—will be seen from the following, which we translate from *Le Lien d'Israel*, of October last. The editor of this valuable periodical, after stating the facts which we laid before our readers in Vol. II. No. 42 of the *GLEANER*, proceeds—

"Our honorable Italian correspondent, whose probity we guarantee, and who generally keeps us on the track of Italian news, has acquainted us with many a fact of a similar nature, and communicates to us, at the same time, an authentic document, bearing the seal of the chancery of the Holy Office of Bologna, and the authentic signature of the Inquisitor General, presenting a card, which every Jew residing in the States of the Holy Fathers is obliged to procure once in six months, to be allowed to reside or travel in the Roman States. Here is a translation of such a card, or permit:

Holy Inquisition of Bologna.

It is granted to the Hebrew, ..., a native of, to reside in said city of Bologna for six months; there to follow his business, under the express condition that he do not render himself

*The name of Dr. Achilli has, a few years ago, become familiar to the Protestant world, from the remarkable adventures through which that gentleman has passed. Formerly a Roman priest, in Italy, the land of his birth, of high distinction and honor, he was led to renounce Catholicism, and to avow himself a Protestant. His persecutions and sufferings in the Inquisition at Rome, and elsewhere, have been detailed by himself in an interesting volume, entitled "Dealings with the Inquisition," now before us, published by Harper Bros., New York, 1851.

guilty of any attempt either against the Holy Religion or against good morals, during the whole time that he is permitted to reside in said city. At the expiration of that time, he shall be obliged to return this permit to the Holy Tribunal, and to return to the Ghetto (that part of the city to which Jews are confined to reside), without being allowed to return to said city, before receiving a new permit. Given at the Chancery of the Holy Office of Bologna.

Bologna, ..., 1855.

Signed: FR. HIER. GARTANO, ICLEKI
DI PREDII, Inquisitor General.

"Our correspondent adds that, 'since three or four months,* this law has been revoked; but when will it be in force? Would to God that I were mistaken! but I know a certain class of men too well to have confidence in them.'"

If we find Inquisitors, there certainly must exist Inquisitions; and wherever they exist, they are not instituted for popular resort, or for amusement.—Wherever they have existed, and exist, they are the terror of the good and pious. If we are asked why, we reply by a little item from the Christian Register:

"THE INQUISITION.—Cardinal Pacca cannot understand why so salutary an institution should be objected to; and wonders that sovereigns should shrink from Papal bulls, as if they were ferocious animals, and briefs from Rome as from garments infected with the plague—it is to him "inconceivable." The Independent compares this to the cook's wonder at the strange objection eels always manifest to being skinned, although accustomed to it so long."

This court is a most unnatural and unchristian one. What man, reading the history of Jesus, would imagine him to have been in any way connected with an Inquisition? Were his "Kingdom of this world," as he expressly declared it not to be, he never could have allowed the establishment of a Holy Office in his Kingdom; he could not have sent six gens d'armes with a familiar, to take a child, not seven years of age, by force, simply because an immoral and faithless servant-girl says she baptised it. But "how has the gold become dross!" The Vicar of Jesus is the only potentate that has the glorious institution in his domin-

*The above letter was written about six months ago, after the occurrence of the Mortara affair.—ED GLEANER.

ions. What a disgrace! Read the history and acts of Jesus, and compare them with those of any Inquisition, and judge whether Satan or Jesus are more likely to support a Holy Inquisition. Rome has an Inquisition. Rome, in the nineteenth century, shows what she will be in the twentieth, when she will have the power. Oh, America! tremble at thy doom, when the throne of Rome will be raised at Baltimore.

[To be Continued.]

Intervention.

We gave our humble opinion about the intervention question, at an early stage of the treatment of the Mortara question; we were misunderstood.—Events now show the positions which the different states think themselves justified to take. As the documents bearing on the subject are important, we lay some before our readers, in addition to those already given in former numbers:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1858.

To Mr. A. Hart, President of the Congregation "Mickve Israel," Cherry street, Philadelphia.

Sir—I have received and submitted to the President your letter of the 15th instant, respecting the alleged forcible abduction from his parents of a Jewish child, by the public authorities at Bologna, in the papal dominions, and asking some expressions of condemnation on the part of this government.

This occurrence took place within the territories of an independent power, and without affecting the rights of any American citizen. It is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of this country.

Certainly there is nothing in the circumstances of this case, as they are reported, which would impose this reserve upon the government. But it is deemed proper to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other nations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

In reply to the above letter from the Secretary, Mr. Hart, of Philadelphia, argues from the Damascus case as follows:

"Interference in the internal concerns" of another country, in the accurate sense of that expression, does, or at least may, include acts or demonstrations which do not accord with the policy of a country disposed to peace and amity with all nations. But persuasions, recommendations, and even active sympathy and generous interference, which implies courtesy and respect for the rights of other governments, have not been thought contrary to the policy of this government in cases where humanity is concerned, and concerned in a manner altogether similar to that of the child Mortara.

I would respectfully refer you to the acts of Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State under President Van Buren, in 1840, to point out to you that it was not "heretofore" the established principle of the government of the United States to withhold "its active sympathy and generous interference" in behalf of outraged humanity. I refer, Sir, to the instructions from the State Department to our Consul at Alexandria, under date of August 14, 1840. In reference to a memorial presented from my co-religionists to President Van Buren, relative to the cruelties at Damascus, the President directed Mr. Gliddon, the American Consul at Alexandria, to

use his influence in favor of the persecuted.

Hereupon, Mr. Cass again rejoins—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 8, 1858.

To Mr. A. Hart, President of the Congregation "Mickve Israel," Cherry street, Philadelphia.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 1st instant, but, after carefully considering it, I find no reason to change the views which I communicated to you on the 21st ultimo. The government was asked to express its condemnation of an inexcusable act of cruelty committed by the public authorities at Bologna, in the papal dominions. By the direction of the President, this application was declined, for the reasons given in my letter and quoted in yours, but as the quotation is inexact, and does not express the full views I presented, I deem it proper to correct the mistake.

Instead of saying, as you suppose, "that it is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of any other country," I said, "This occurrence took place within the territories of an independent power, and without affecting the rights of any American citizen." And then succeeds the paragraph inaccurately quoted, but which truly reads as follows—"It is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference, under such circumstances, as they expect other nations to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of this country." The other paragraph is correctly given—"But it is deemed proper to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other nations."

In this additional letter which you have addressed to me, you introduce an extract of a letter from this Department, dated August 14, 1840, to the American Consul at Cairo, speaking in just terms of reprehension of the atrocious calumnies which the Jews of Damascus had been then recently subjected to, and of the terrible cruelties which had been inflicted upon them. But, considering this as a case of intervention, and as a proof that no such settled policy as that indicated has been adopted by the United States, you consider also "that the public support and influence by the good offices of our government was consistently asked for a suppression of such wrongs to humanity, as were the occasion of my former note, etc." I have no remarks to make respecting the proceedings of the government in this case at Damascus, which was marked by the most calumnious representations of the Jewish people, and in which excruciating tortures were inflicted, and many lives sacrificed. But I think it proper to observe that this single action, on the part of the government, can scarcely be said to change that character of national reserve which I attribute to our foreign policy. Those principles of our external intercourse may well be said to be established, which during the seventy years of our national existence, and in a stirring period, abounding with great events, everywhere corresponding interest, have been adhered to with that steadiness of purpose which, almost without exception, has marked the conduct of our government while dealing with these subjects. There are cruelties and outrages of such a revolting nature, that it is natural, laudable indeed, that when they occur they should meet with general condemnation. But this duty to "outraged humanity" should be left to the action of individuals, and the expression of public opinion; for it is manifest that, if our government assumes the power to judge and censure the proceedings of another, or the laws it recognizes in cases which do not affect their own interests, or the rights of their citizens, the intercourse of nations will

soon become a system of crimination and recrimination, hostile to friendly communication. For, the principle of interference being once admitted, its application may be indefinitely extended, depending for its exercise on the opinion which each country may form of the civil policy of another, and of the practical operation. There is no people who would rebuke, with more asperity, such intermeddling with their affairs, than would the people of the United States; and it becomes us to maintain the same reserve toward other countries which we expect them to observe toward us. Human governments are necessarily imperfect, and neither the United States nor any other nation can claim exception from the common attribute.

If any of the powers of the old world should believe there "were wrongs to suffering humanity" in this country, the same principle which would justify this government in acceding to your application, would justify them in a similar measure should they deem the circumstances of any case sufficiently grave to call for their interposition.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

General Cass has written a third letter on the subject of the Mortara case which we append. It is an answer to a communication from Capt. Jonas P. Levy:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 1858.

DEAR SIR:—As I have already explained to you, your letter respecting the proceedings at Bologna, in the case of the boy Mortara did not come under my observation till I had officially answered two other applications for the same purpose. As one of my letters had then been published, and it was probable the other would be without delay, there was no need to repeat the communications, especially as no change had taken place in the views of the government.

You do me but justice when when you class me among the friends of religious liberty, and also when you refer to my course in the Senate when questions were under discussion there touching the rights of our fellow citizens of the Hebrew faith. My reason, not less than my feelings, leads me to advocate unlimited freedom of conscience.

But in the application for the authoritative censure by this government of the proceedings at Bologna, the true principles of national intercommunication dictate caution and reserve, and as we should resent any such interference in our own case, we ought equally to abstain from it when other nations are concerned.

But, as an individual, I have no hesitation in expressing my surprise and regret at the deplorable occurrence in the Papal States. It is difficult to conceive how such an act of injustice could take place in the middle of the nineteenth century, in the heart of Europe. The judgment of the world will condemn it. LEWIS CASS.

To JONAS P. LEVY, Esq.

What an Insult!

A cool blooded and crafty knave, when he would be thoroughly revenged on his enemy, makes the injuries which have been inflicted, not on himself, but on others, the pretext of his attack. He thus engages the world as a partisan in his quarrel, and dignifies his private hate, by giving it the air of disinterested resentment.

Never hire servants who go in pairs; as sisters, cousins, or the like.

Earn your own bread, and see how sweet it will be.

Men are sometimes accused of pride merely because their accusers would be proud themselves, were they in their places.

A Capital Sermon.

A writer in the Sierra (Cal.) Citizen, under the title of "Young men and Tree Frogs," gives a better Sermon, a better lecture on morality, and a better essay on mental philosophy, all in a few lines, than are sometimes found in as many volumes of standard authority:

"The tree frog acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time; if it be found on the oak, it will bear the color of that tree; if on the sycamore or cypress, it will be a whitish brown; and when it is found on the growing corn, it is sure to be green. Just so it is with young men; their companions tell us what their characters are; if they associate with the vulgar, the licentious, and the profane, then their hearts are already stained with their guilt and shame, and they themselves will become alike vicious. The study of bad books, or the love of wicked companions, is the broadest and most certain road to ruin that a young man can travel, and a few well directed lessons in either will lead them on step by step to the gate of destruction. Our moral and physical laws show how important it is to have proper associations of every kind, especially in youth. How dangerous it is to look on a picture or scene that pollutes the imagination, or blunts the moral perceptions; or has a tendency to deaden a sense of our duty to God and man."—*Masonic Mirror*.

EXPEDIENT FOR LOVING AND FORGIVING.

—Man has an unfortunate readiness, in the evil hour after receiving an affront, to draw together all the moon-spots on the other person into an outline of shadow, and a night-piece, and to transform a single deed into a whole life; and this only in order that he may thoroughly relish the pleasure of being angry. In love, he has fortunately the opposite faculty of crowding together all the light parts and rays of its object into one focus, by means of the burning glass of imagination, and letting its sun burn without its spots; but he too generally does this only when the beloved, and often censured, being is already beyond the skies. In order, however, that we should do this sooner, and oftener, we ought to act like Winckelmann, but only in another way. As he, namely, set aside a particular half-hour of each day for the purpose of beholding and meditating on his too happy existence in Rome, so we ought daily or weekly to dedicate and sanctify a solitary hour for the purpose of summing up the virtues of our families, our wives, our children, and our friends—and viewing them in this beautiful crowded assemblage of their good qualities. And, indeed, we should do so for this reason, that we may not forgive too late, when the beloved beings are already departed hence, and beyond our reach.—*Jean Paul Fr. Richter*.

Ten Years in California.

What changes have been wrought in those ten years! Cities and towns in this State have risen and fallen—childhood has grown to manhood and womanhood. The man in his prime has been touched with old age. The experience of the past ten years of a Californian is perhaps more eventful than that of almost any other decade that can be produced for the past century. It is a sad, though an interesting retrospect.—*San Joaquin Republican*.

Employment is the healthiest lot of life, and he that would seek happiness in a state of perpetual repose, betrays a profound ignorance of the beneficent laws which govern his being.

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William Miller, Esq., of Messrs. William Miller & Co., St. Petersburg; 135 Piccadilly.
William Westgarth, Esq., of Messrs. Westgarth, Ross & Co., Melbourne; 20 Threadneedle street.
Medical Officer.—Dr. Jefferison.
Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar and Leech.
Secretary.—A. P. Fletcher.
Vice-Secretary.—Edward Fuchs.
The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of this Company was held on the 11th instant, when the following results of the business for the year ending 31st January last, was submitted to the Proprietors and Policy-holders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums for the year, £101,230 13 6—or about \$500,000, which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provision for all outstanding claims, left to the profit and loss a nett balance of \$10,337,11 6. About \$54,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums of 422 new Policies issued during the year, £29,228 8 0 50,000
Renewal Premiums and Interest, 66,691 19 6 330,000
Total Revenue for the year, £75,920 7 9 380,000
Claims during the year, 23,448 12 2 115,000

Number of Policies current, for capital amounting to, £1,977,722 11 1 19,000,000

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Amount of Accumulated Funds £386,062 3 5 1,900,000
Revenue from all Sources, 184,164 6 10 920,000
The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 7½ per cent. free of Income Tax.

Progress of the Company During the Past Five Years.

Year	Revenue	Claims	Profit
1856	£42,368 12 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£41,030 11 11 3
1857	£43,374 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£42,036 11 11 3
1858	£44,380 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£43,042 11 11 3
1859	£45,386 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£44,048 11 11 3
1860	£46,392 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£45,054 11 11 3
1861	£47,398 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£46,060 11 11 3
1862	£48,404 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£47,066 11 11 3
1863	£49,410 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£48,072 11 11 3
1864	£50,416 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£49,078 11 11 3
1865	£51,422 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£50,084 11 11 3
1866	£52,428 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£51,090 11 11 3
1867	£53,434 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£52,096 11 11 3
1868	£54,440 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£53,102 11 11 3
1869	£55,446 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£54,108 11 11 3
1870	£56,452 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£55,114 11 11 3
1871	£57,458 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£56,120 11 11 3
1872	£58,464 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£57,126 11 11 3
1873	£59,470 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£58,132 11 11 3
1874	£60,476 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£59,138 11 11 3
1875	£61,482 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£60,144 11 11 3
1876	£62,488 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£61,150 11 11 3
1877	£63,494 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£62,156 11 11 3
1878	£64,500 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£63,162 11 11 3
1879	£65,506 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£64,168 11 11 3
1880	£66,512 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£65,174 11 11 3
1881	£67,518 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£66,180 11 11 3
1882	£68,524 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£67,186 11 11 3
1883	£69,530 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£68,192 11 11 3
1884	£70,536 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£69,198 11 11 3
1885	£71,542 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£70,204 11 11 3
1886	£72,548 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£71,210 11 11 3
1887	£73,554 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£72,216 11 11 3
1888	£74,560 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£73,222 11 11 3
1889	£75,566 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£74,228 11 11 3
1890	£76,572 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£75,234 11 11 3
1891	£77,578 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£76,240 11 11 3
1892	£78,584 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£77,246 11 11 3
1893	£79,590 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£78,252 11 11 3
1894	£80,596 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£79,258 11 11 3
1895	£81,602 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£80,264 11 11 3
1896	£82,608 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£81,270 11 11 3
1897	£83,614 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£82,276 11 11 3
1898	£84,620 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£83,282 11 11 3
1899	£85,626 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£84,288 11 11 3
1900	£86,632 10 11 3	£1,337 10 11 3	£85,294 11 11 3

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WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ...\$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY, ...PRESIDENT.

T. M. JAMES, ...TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

IN SUMS TO SUIT,

On all the Cities of the

United States and Canada,

Union Bank of London,

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Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive Deposits, General and Special.

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Forwarders and Commission Agents:

SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,

Insure under our own open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.:

Indemnity Marine Insurance;

Marine Insurance;

Royal Exchange Insurance; and

London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS

To all parts of the United States and Canada, and through the "American and European Express and Exchange Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,

In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES

To Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern Coast, Port Townsend and Olympia.

To San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

N. B. For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commissions, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Appointments" they are required to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.

OFFICE—Corner California and Montgomery streets.

LOUIS MCCLANE,

General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL, } Superintendents.

SAMUEL KNIGHT, } feb26-6m

BOARDING HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with special regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME; consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.

jan29-5m

REGENSBURGER & STERN.

Private Boarding.

122 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate his friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes, by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

mar19-td

MRS. STODOLE.

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered.

feb26-3m

AUG. J. SAULMAN.

F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMAN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

Wedding Ceremonies, Balls, Parties,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, JEL-

LIES, CREAM, etc. for Wedding Ceremonies, Balls,

and Parties, received by

S A U L M A N,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—

No. 128 Montgomery Street,

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels,

with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confection-

ery Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and

at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient

warranty of the superiority of his productions.

jan14-3m.

PULU! PULU! SCHREIBER'S DEPOT.

180 JACKSON STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

Pulu is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest and most Durable Material for Bedding now in use.

The Genuine Dry Pulu

Is imported from the

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

And sold only by

Jacob Schreiber.

180 Jackson Street

NEXT DOOR TO HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

FEELS will not live in Pulu Bedding. jan7-td.

MEGILLOTH,

OF DIFFERENT SIZES & QUALITIES

The Weekly Cleaner,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1859 (5618.)

NOTICE.

Ophir Lodge No. 21, I. O. B. B., will hold their weekly meetings every Wednesday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall in Washington, between Sansome and Montgomery streets.

Members and sojourning brethren of good standing are respectfully invited. F. TOPLITZ, Pres.

H. KOZMINSKY, Sec.

Libel Suit of the French Consistory of Israelites against the "Univers."

We have not the items before us on which the complaint rests, to judge of the correctness of the step; but we think it must be more than a serious affront—if such be possible—offered that can at all justify a law suit against the "press." The latter is an engine powerful enough to be used in *extremis*, even, without the invocation of law. Let the crowned heads of Bavaria, Austria and France, abroad, and our petty tyrants, at home, have the glory of trying to stifle the voice of the press, by their power, by law and violence; but for us, let us leave the press untrammelled.

You are calumniated by the press—use this very press to disprove these calumnies, by your history, by your actions, and by your lives. For a body to take offence at what is written about it, is presumptive evidence of the truth of what was written; it makes spectators believe that the missile has hit a wound place. Litigation is petty; litigation is a very improper mode of vindication; the crooked path of the law is a most precarious way to justice. Besides, the steps proper for an individual may be very improper for the representatives of a community; and what may be justifiable in the agents of a secular body, may be very reprehensible in those of a religious society. Intelligence always sees something contemptible in the vindictiveness of a body to avenge their wrongs on an individual. If your accuser is right, respect him, and improve yourselves; if wrong, neglect him, and give him an opportunity to correct himself.

A law suit for libel "and against the press," by the representatives of a religious body, is a most serious affair. Those who manage religious matters ought to be truly religious men, and act, not in the spirit of the world, but under the influence of "the spirit of grace."

The only way that we can account for this step is, that the Central Committee is composed of too great a number of members, and is ruled by the majority instead of the minority. And let it be remembered that all must be preposterous where, among great numbers in questions, in deciding which it requires moral and intellectual superiority, the majority is allowed to rule, while only the few chosen ones ought to decide. The moral and intellectual standard of the majority is considerably below mediocrity.

It is a significant fact that the Board of Deputies of British Jews, finding itself encumbered in its operations by too much ballast, tried to reduce their number; and, by last reports, it has succeeded. Another instance is offered by the latest creation, "The Central Committee of the Hebrew Congregations of New York." Dr. Raphael resigned the Presidency. The reason is not stated, but it is inferable that, had he found himself in the majority, he would certainly have been glad to act with them; but, as matters stood, like a wise man, he retired.

By what we see, as the consequence of introducing the political *modus operandi* into what ought to be religious matters, the best active man has no chance of the least influence. If those who ought to lead cannot follow in the wake of the communality, they cannot find employment as "door-keepers" even in most of the great councils and deliberations of the legion of Solones and Solomones of the assemblies of Israel and the congregations of Jacob.

American v. European "Resolutions."

Ninety Thousand Florins!

We live in a land of equality. Let a feather drop to the ground, and you will see a legion of champions, equally courageous and resolute, "to wrestle with flesh and blood, against principalities, against powers, against rulers; in the darkness of the world, against the spirit; in wickedness, with a bunch of paper 'Resolutions.'"

In old, decayed, superannuated Europe, we see monopoly, aristocracy—of talent, money, and virtue; and such an inequality that we read in the Jewish Chronicle, of December 10—"One of the wealthy merchants of this city (Prague, Poland,) visited the Jewish hospital, and was so much pleased with the arrangement of this useful institution, that he presented to the same the sum of 90,000 florins, to pay of all its encumbrances and mortgages,"—thus furnishing a specimen of a European "Resolution."

The Best Theological Library.

Collect the heretical productions of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity; the collection, with all its eccentricities, will be far superior to the orthodox productions with their absurdities.

Heresy of the Three Faculties.

Of the theological—truth; of the juridical—integrity; of the medical—honesty. There is a political heresy, which consists in stating that, in a vessel, it is the crew and passengers whose orders the captain has to obey; that wine in which the dregs are at the top, is the best; and that the ignorance and folly of the many are preferable to the experience and wisdom of the few.

Troubles in Italy.

The last mail brought us the news that Italy was on the eve of a revolution. Should that break out and succeed, there is little expectation of a continuance of even a shadow of political power in the hands of the Pope.

Cardinal Antonelli.

It is rumored that Cardinal Antonelli, the first minister of his Holiness the Pope, is going to retire from the ministry. From the character given him by history, the Romans may congratulate themselves at the withdrawal.

MORTARA AFFAIR IN PRUSSIA.—The Jewish corporations of three hundred Prussian towns, headed by that of Berlin, have requested the intercession of the Prince Regent of Prussia, in the Mortara affair.

MORTARA AFFAIR IN BAVARIA.—The Nurnburg Gazette was confiscated by order of the Bavarian government on the 18th ult. It contained an article discussing the Mortara affair which was considered offensive to the Pope and the holy office. Happy and enlightened Germany!

AUSTRIA.—FREEMASONRY.—All Austrian officials have been compelled to sign a document, testifying to their having never been members of any secret society whatever. The whole affair is directed against Freemasonry, and is due to the instigations of the Jesuits.

Ex-Governor McComas on the Jews.

EXTRACT I.

Though the result has showed that mass meetings, instead of ameliorating, deteriorated matters in the question of the Mortara affair; yet, if popular clamor wants meetings, and good sense is spoken on the occasions, we may as well record them. We think the following worth a space in our columns. At a mass meeting held at Chicago, Dec. 8th, Ex-Governor McComas spoke as follows in relation to the Jews:

"But, more than all else, he was induced to speak, because the Jew, having been oppressed beyond the power of all human expression for so many centuries, had learned the lessons and value of religious liberty in a manner by them never to be forgotten; and because they had on this soil, dedicated to the rights of man, nobly and faithfully practised those lessons of adversity, and had been the steady and unflinching supporters of the democratic institutions of our fathers. This certainly entitles them to a fair hearing and generous sympathy, if their rights have been invaded. The prejudice against the Israelite has been the deepest and most universal that has ever been fastened upon mankind. For two thousand years, insult, exaction, banishment, and death have followed upon the track of the children of Abraham. Driven from all ownership of the soil, from all hope of civil promotion, taxed, oppressed, and driven from land to land, with no spot that he could call his home, the Israelite has been compelled to follow such occupations as alone were open to him, not choosing what he would have, but having that only which barbarism, intolerance, and inhuman tyranny would allow him.

"Thus, for thousands of years, a butt for the hate and unreasonable prejudice of mankind, this devoted race have struggled for existence, with a patient heroism altogether sublime, and positively miraculous! And yet, amid the fall of empires, the rise and fall of religions, the chaos of the dark ages, they have maintained not only their nationality, but their religion and civilization. Their intelligence and wealth, taken as a whole people, and in every age, will compare with the best most favorably."

Ex-Governor McComas on Religious Liberty.

EXTRACT II.

"Wonderful indeed it is, that man should ever have doubted the right, (of liberty of conscience). One single glance at God's works, it would seem, would be sufficient to convince any mind that "diversity in similarity" is the law of our creation—that there is as much difference in the mental and moral construction of the different races and different men in the same race, as there are differences in size, color or face, and that perfect uniformity is not to be hoped for, perhaps is not even desirable, unless we would thwart the evident and manifest providence of God. And yet, for not believing what the persecuting powers themselves believed in yesterday—or for daring to go an inch beyond them on the same road which they would and did tread on the following—blood has flowed in oceans. The belief or faith that was in the ascendant for the moment, has persecuted, with fire and sword, those, alike, who could not keep up with the march, and those who dared to go before. It is no exaggeration, perhaps, to say, that if the blood that has been shed, directly and indirectly, in the unholy desire to force the conscience of men and nations, and in the absurd indulgence of a religious fanaticism, were collected

together, it would float the navies of the world; and all this has been done in the name of Religion! Alas, gentlemen, this misguided zeal is not religion. Religion is liberty and love!"

Our Great Republic Abroad.

An editor of the Utica Herald writes from Heidelberg, Germany, thus:

He who comes to Europe with the belief that all the world is agape with wonder at the greatness of the American Republic; who hugs the sweet unction of his soul that the masses of the Old World have nothing to do but sing hosannas to the American Eagle; who thinks that whenever an American citizen makes his appearance, all Europeans must needs take off their hats—will wake up to find himself the victim of a great and cruel delusion. The fact is, we are not half so much thought of by these wily barbarians as we imagine. Our country, of which we are so ostentatiously proud, is not rated at such tremendous pumpkins by the world at large as our vanity leads us to think. In the far East, more especially, our fame is as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." We are regarded as in some way a sort of appendix to England—as a sort of political fungus clinging to the skirts of the British Isles. Beyond that they know little, except that we came to the East to get civilized; have money, and spend it like fools. In Europe we are rather better known, if not more cordially despised. With a few exceptions, we are rather supposed to live in New York, (which is a city bordering on the Rocky Mountains,) to own niggers *ad libitum*, and to settle all our disputes with the bowie knife and revolver.

The colors in the above account are overcharged. There are, even in barbarian Europe, men who know the geographical position of the United States. But as regards the opinion of the United States, it is well worth while to know what judgment is formed in Europe about the state of our affairs—as the press there may speak its opinion without being afraid of being accused of heresy.

Le Pays, a French paper speaking about our Republic, says:—"Absence of morality—schemes of ambition which are beyond the power of realization—egotistical tendencies—duplicity;" and gives a variety of other choice terms, applied with a lavish pen upon both President and people.

As to the Spaniards, even they have hard words for us. The Bulletin of the 15th says:

"If Americans want to see themselves as Spaniards see them, just look up the Madrid press in general, and you will learn that a worse set of vagabonds don't cumber God's earth than the Yankees, who 'flog their slaves'—Spaniards never did that, nor kidnapped any either; who 'chew, spit, whittle, drink phlegm cutters, and gin slings'—not to mention many ather items of offence left unrecorded in the pages of Dickens, Mrs. Trollope or Capt. Hall."

GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—There was but one small chapel in Leeds twenty years ago, with a congregation numbering about 400. There are now seven churches and chapels with congregations amounting to 20,000 souls. There have been near fifty converts received into the Church in Leeds during the past month.—*Monitor*.

A friend's frown is better than a fool's smile.

[From the Jewish Chronicle.]
**Melancholy Position of the
 Jews in the Papal States.**

The following letter, for the authenticity of which we can vouch, has been placed at our disposal by a much respected co-religionist:—

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—I fear that I cannot do anything here in behalf of the Mortara case, because, as I learn, the Pope is very indignant at the publications made by the public press on this subject, and thinks the Jews are the authors.*

"Though no steps appear to be taken (openly) by the Papal Government against the Jews, nevertheless, there is indirectly, plainly discernible, the commencement of a very severe system of persecution.

"The recent search of Jewish houses for Christian servants was executed suddenly, and the fines were imposed without any justification, or witness, or opportunity for defense. I know the Pope has given positive orders: that the restrictions on this point shall be carried out with the greatest rigour.

"A young man, an Israelite, who has been lately examined as a physician, and who passed his examination, and was found fully competent to receive a license to practice his profession, has been refused the license, simply on account of his religion; nor could he even procure permission in an apothecary's shop.

"In several towns in the provinces, your brethren cannot stop at all, whether for business or otherwise, without being subject to fine or imprisonment.

"Indeed, my good friend, persecutions against the Israelites in the dominions of the Pope are again rearing their heads, I regret to say, to the infamy of the Latin Church, and to the disgrace and shame of the age in which we live. When will the so-called Christian nations act, for themselves, and with, or against others in accordance with their high pretensions?

"Rome, Dec. 17th, 1858."

* This prohibition must not be construed as an act of persecution. It is the misfortune of the Pope that he must be orthodox; and the orthodox codes teach that all who die without baptism, infants or adults, must perish. The Church, in her care to save souls, has made provisions that infants, when in danger of being still-born, should receive baptism before birth. As such baptism could not well be confided to Jewish physicians, the Pope prohibits them from practicing medicine. What a comment upon what the world has to expect from the spread of Catholicism! In Catholic Spain, from the 9th to the 16th century, Jews were called the Princes of Medicine, and were the physicians at the courts; but in Italy, in the nineteenth century, his Holiness prohibits them from practice. As our object is merely defensive, we will not disgust our readers, nor give offence to the Church, by telling how baptism is performed in the cases above alluded to.

A MONTHLY.—Mrs. Day announces that she will hereafter issue the Hesperian as a monthly magazine, and for the new enterprise she has engaged a host of literary talent, comprising in the list the greater portion of the ability of the State. The initial number will be published on the 1st prox.

NEW BUILDING.—The Mercantile Library contemplate erecting a building of their own, and Messrs. J. M. Hale, R. G. Sneath, Mark Brumagim, B. F. Voorhies, Jacob Underhill, I. P. Rankin, E. H. Washburn and F. A. Woodworth were appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration and report to the society.

A Murder Revealed by a Dream.

A miraculous discovery of a horrible murder is related by a Belgian journal of a recent date, of which we make a summary. Two brothers, Jews, set out from Gyek with a view of placing their two daughters at a boarding-school in the town of Grosswardein. During the night of their absence, the youngest daughter, aged ten, who was left at home, woke up her mother suddenly during the night, and, crying bitterly, declared that she saw her father and uncle, and all being murdered. The mother, for some time, took no notice of the child's declaration, but, as she persisted and would not be pacified, she began to be alarmed herself, and the next morning took the child before the Mayor of the town, to whom she declared her dream, stating at the same time that the murderers were two men living in the neighborhood, whom she deliberately pointed out, and further added that the murder was committed at the entrance of the forest, on the road to Grosswardein. The mayor, after receiving this revelation, thought it prudent to make inquiry after the two neighbors indicated by the child, when, singular enough, they were discovered to be absent from home. This suspicious circumstance induced the Mayor to dispatch some officers to the forest alluded to by the child, who discovered the horrible spectacle of five bodies extended on the ground, which were those of the two brothers, the two daughters, and the driver of the vehicle in which they all took their departure. The corpses appeared to have been all set on fire, so as to destroy their identity, and the vehicle was nowhere discovered. This horrible tragedy led the officers to examine the whole neighborhood, when they fortunately pounced upon the two neighbors at a fair not far distant, as they were in the very act of changing some notes on which some spots of blood were visible. On being seized they immediately confessed their crime, and on the child's dream being revealed to them, acknowledged the finger of Providence displayed in their capture. This wonderful dream on the part of the child, and its fulfillment, excited an immense sensation in the neighborhood.

Action for Libel against the "Univers."

The "A. I." confirms the statement copied by us from a general paper, announcing the resolution of the Israelitish central consistory of France to take proceedings against the Univers, for the calumnies published by its fanatical editor, in his defence of the Bologna infamy. Our cotemporary says—It has been unanimously resolved by the consistory to demand from the laws reparation for the attack of the Univers Religieux; but in such a case there are certain forms to be complied with, and the government which protects our worship the same as that of Christian denominations will, we trust, put no obstacles in the way, so that the minority might be respected by the majority. Already, some time ago, the central consistory addressed itself to the Keeper of the Seal, the Minister of Justice, requested that in future the name Jew should not be used in an insulting manner, either in the courts of justice or in the journals, as has often been the case, and the two journals, La Gazette des Tribunaux and Le Droit abstain from such use with the most laudable fairness, at the simple request addressed to them for the purpose by the president of the central consistory.

A good faculty in lying, is a fair step to preferment.

A good lawyer an evil neighbor.

A good pinch, and a rap with a stick, is a clown's compliment.

A good tale ill told is a bad one.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Chebra Bikur Cholim Ukedisha.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13th, 1859.

To the Officers and Members Chebra Bikur Cholim Ukedisha.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby place before you my Second Annual Report, and do so with the utmost pleasure, as I am enabled to state that the Society is in a very flourishing condition—both as regards the increase of Members and its financial affairs—and I sincerely trust that its future may be as prosperous as the past.

GENTLEMEN—I have used my utmost exertions for the welfare of the Society, and must thank you all for the able and willing manner in which you have assisted me; and I hope our combined efforts have proved satisfactory.

I could much have wished to make some remarks on the Revision of the By-Laws, but the Committee not having yet reported, prevents my doing so; however, I have not the least doubt, from the able hands in which you have placed the important task, that, when completed, it will be highly satisfactory.

From the Secretary's Report, you will find that we have 149 paying Members, and a balance last year of \$1086.

Receipts this year.....	\$2354
Orders paid.....	758
1st Feb., 1859, balance.....	\$1596
Grand Total.....	\$2682

From the Report of the Treasurer, there is a balance of Cash on hand, \$282.

Amount on deposit.....	\$1400
Loaned on Mortgage.....	1000
Total Assets.....	\$2682

all of which is submitted for your consideration.

I would recommend that a clause should be inserted in your By-Laws, prohibiting any "portion of the Members" from using the name of the Society, for its benefit, until the same shall have been laid before a legal meeting, and duly approved.

It now becomes my pleasing duty to allude to a subject that, I feel sure, will be deeply felt, and highly gratifying to you all. In March next (being two years from our organization), according to the Constitution, the Widows' and Orphans' Fund will be opened; and I would recommend a benefit, in honor of the event, —not for its pecuniary advantages, but that we may rejoice and thank our wise and Heavenly Father, for his watchful care over us, during the past two years; and that he has granted us all life to celebrate this happy event. It must be known to you all that, since our establishment, we have not been deprived by death of a single Member; and truly do I pray that we may all assemble at many an annual meeting, and be able to exchange congratulations on the same circumstance. But, should the Great Disposer of Events will otherwise, we may all be satisfied that the Society will well and faithfully perform its duty. I now conclude, leaving my Report for your consideration.

Yours, Respectfully,
 L. KING, PRES'DT CH. B. CH. U.

Special Notices

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodaha.

This society will hold its regular meetings at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

L. KING, President.
 15-16 SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Parents and Guardians are informed that our school for religious instruction of our children of both sexes, is kept at 133 Clay street, above Merchant's Exchange.

DAYS AND HOURS OF SESSION

The school is open
 Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M.
 Sunday, from 9 1-2 to 12 A. M.
 Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 4 to 5 1-2 P. M.

THE OAKLAND FESTIVAL.—The Oakland Festival, of which we gave notice last week, has been postponed for one month. This was done with a view to offer, then, better entertainment and accommodation than our oakland neighbors are able to offer at present.

PAYMENTS.

Dutch Flat.—Mr. L. Aronstein, in advance, to Vol. III.—20.
 Mission San Juan.—Mr. D. Harris, in advance for Vol. III.
 North San Juan.—Mr. A. Sperling, for Volume II.

TO THE TRADE.—GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.—The heaviest invoice of Glass, Paints, Oils, etc., has lately been received by the well-known house of Oliver and Buckley, of this city. This repository is the greatest in this branch on the Pacific coast, and their strict reliability is fully established.

"Dagon and Zebaoth."

A tragedy under the above name, by Mr. H. Bien, has been acted last week on the stage of the Union Theatre, with great approbation of the public.

In absence of any communication on the subject—which we expected would reach us—we give the following from the Home Journal:

"THE NEW GERMAN TRAGEDY.—A new German tragedy, 'Dagon and Zebaoth,' has been written by Dr. Bien, of this city, and been played twice before crowded houses in the Union Theatre, Commercial street. It treats the well known Biblical story of Samson the Giant Judge in somewhat modernizing manner, without however, deviating too far from the supposed character of the age and the country in which the events took place. The plot is well laid, the dramatic interest is skilfully kept up from beginning to end, and there occur frequent passages of really poetic beauty. As a home production, and a piece of genuine merit, this new tragedy deserves the highest acknowledgment, and the gifted author every encouragement on the part of the public.

We hear that the author intends to introduce the piece into the American Theatre, by translating it into English.

Memorial of the Congregation of Philadelphia to the U. S. Government.

The first request which, according to that memorial, the Minister of the United States was required to ask the Pope, is a most grievous insult offered to His Holiness; and the second request is quite as much out of the way.

If you banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it.—Addison.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER
AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the
attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirts—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheettings—assorted widths;
Fine Brown Shirts; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
Feb 12, G4m

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Feb 2, G4m

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Importers of
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No. 71 California street.
Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper in
the city, also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesale
market prices. Feb 2, G4m

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing
Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust
Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 56 California street, between Sansome and Battery
Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's,
Dougherty's, Crehore's and Elk's Playing Cards.
J. ROSENFELD.
Feb 2, G4m

UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No. 84 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
G4m

TAAFE McCAHILL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,**
AND
CARPETINGS,
SACRAMENTO ST., CORNER OF FRONT.

Prints, Drills,
Sheetings, Shirts,
Ducks, Ticks,
Denims, Linens,
Towels, Diapers,
Table Cloths, Table Covers,
Muslins, Quilts, &c.
Silks, Shawls,
Dress Goods, Cashmeres,
Merinos, Parasols,
Laces, Ribbons,
Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Fringes,
Gimps, Hosiery,
Blankets, Flannels,
Under—Shirts and
Drawers,
Colored and White,
In Minero, Silk
and Cotton.
Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments.
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, very superior.
G4m

DRY-GOODS.

Reynemann, Pick & Co.,
89 and 91 California st.,
(EMPIRE BLOCK)

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS,
OFFER FOR SALE,

BY THE
PIECE OR PACKAGE.

**BLANKETS—RED, WHITE, BLUE AND
GREEN:**

Prints, French and English Me- rinos, Alpacas, Castores, Marseilles, Carpetts, Hearth Rugs, Crumb Cloth, Linen Goods, of all kinds, Window Curtains, Damasks, Wool Plaids, Ginghams, Velvets,	Hosiery: Velvet Ribbons, Black Oil Cloth; Pilot and Beaver- cloth, French Hats, Bik Oil cloth Hats, Shirts, French and English Mus- lin Delane, Spool Cotton, Farmer's Satin, Marshall's Lin- on thread, Banting.
---	---

And a Full Assortment of

DRY-GOODS!
FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
Feb 2, G4m

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
**CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE
NOTIONS, &c.**

No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of
FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and
sell at the very lowest prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordions, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking
Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.
Together with a complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

S. W. ROSENSTOCK, B. PRICE
ROSENSTOCK & PRICE,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,
BATTERY STREET
San Francisco.
Dec 17.

CHARLES HESS,
Dealer and Jobber in
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,
Sacramento street, above Battery, (2d floor.)
N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with
dispatch. Feb 2, G4m

E. COLEMAN,
IMPORTER OF
Embroideries, Laces, Millinery Goods, Fringes, Ribbon
Velvets, Silks, Buttons, Trimmings, Fancy Notions, &c.
No. 84 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
Basement. Aug 13, G4m

FRIEDLANDER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 90 California street.
Fresh Goods received every Steamer.
Aug 27, G4m

Family Sewing Machines,
Manufactured by
WHEELER & WILSON.
H. C. HAYDEN, AGENT,
167 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Mont-
gomery streets.

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the
law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every de-
scription. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the short-
est notice, and at reasonable prices. Feb 2, G4m

STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

SIMON BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SIMON & BOHM
Importers and Jobbers of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
59 Sacramento, betw. Battery and Front street;
SAN FRANCISCO.

JANSON, BOND & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,**
NO. 95,
Battery Street, corner of Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Dec 3

Hamburger Bros.
Beg leave to announce to their Friends par-
ticularly, and to the public in general, that
they have resumed business.
They have reopened their store at:

111 Sacramento St. betw. Sans. and Mont.
where they will keep constantly on hand and
receive by every Steamer from the East, a
general ASSORTMENT of domestic and
FANCY DRY GOODS, CASHMERE,
EMBROIDERIES, MERINOS,
MILLINERY, GOODS, GLOVES,
TABLE CLOTH, HOSIERY,
YANKEE NOTIONS, LACES,
RIBBONS, GIMPS, SOCKS,
SILK SERINGES PRINTS,
SHAWLS, PARASOLS,
LINENS, DIAPERS,
TOWELS, TICKS,
SHEETINGS, &c.,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Which they offer at the lowest market rates.
P. S. Store will be closed on Saturdays.

CLOTHING, &c.
Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!
For all Mankind, including the
MILLION!
WHAT OTHER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
118 Sacramento street.

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.
For sale at New York Auction Prices.
Call and judge for yourself.
ASHIM BROTHERS,
118 Sacramento street.
Mar 19, G4m

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 170 Clay Street,
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)
Jan 22, G4m SAN FRANCISCO.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HATS, CAPS, &c.
J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
OF
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and
American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
Jan 30, G4m

THOMAS YOUNG,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay street, (above Montgomery street.)
SAN FRANCISCO. Mar 12, G4m

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, HENRY NEUSTADTER,
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy
Goods, Yankee, Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&c., &c.,
Battery street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Office, in New York, No. 72 William street, up stairs.
Feb 12, G4m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A. S. ROSENBAUM & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
**Fine
HAVANA CIGARS,
TOBACCO, ETC.,**
Corner Clay and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. Feb 1

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choice Brands
OF
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery
Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. Feb 12, G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sta-
Orders promptly attended to. Feb 12, G4m

**GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,**
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento street, up stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC
Feb 13, G4m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
**CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND
SMOKING TOBACCO,**
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.
87 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Feb 19, G4m

**LATEST BRANDS,
JUST RECEIVED,
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!**
Tryed, Recommended and Found to be the "No Plus Ultra"
Kozminsky
Patten's Exchange Sansome Street.
Mar 19, G4m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO
J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
No. Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Bat-
tery streets.
N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon
our prompt execution of the same in strict compliance
to the quality ordered. Feb 12, G4m

L. KRAMBACH,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leide-
dorff Street. Apr 3, G4m

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBERS IN
China, Glass and Earthenware,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,
&c., &c.,
AT HIS OLD STAND.
152 Kearny Street,
Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the
Interior or Coast Trade. Feb 9, G4m

S. ROSENBAUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
aug. 27th Oroville, Butte County.
Collections specially attended to.

JOSEPH SIMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
133 Clay st., Office No. 8, up stairs,
aug. 27th San Francisco.

B. L. BRANDT,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING

No. 100 California Street, - - - San Francisco

GRAINING, MARBLING, GILDING, ETC., ETC

HOOPS & KANARY,

PAINTING  PAINTING

In all its branches:
GLAZING, GILDING &c.

143 California Street,

Third door West of Montgomery Street.

Dec 3

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c

OLIVER & BUCKLEY

Have now landing and in Store, and for sale
at LOWEST RATES,

3000 kegs White Lead,
20,000 gals. Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),
10,000 " Spirits Turpentine,
2000 " Varnish (English and American),
700 doz. Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd
sizes),
5000 boxes Window Glass (ass'd sizes),
6700 lbs. Glue (ass'd qualities).

Together with a Large Stock of all Ar-
ticles in our Line, which we are
receiving regularly from the
Best Manufacturers.

We have also at all times on hand

Camphene,
Sperm Oil,
Polar Oil,
Tanners' Oil,
Lard Oil,
and Solar Oil.

In Lots to Suit, at

86 and 88 Washington St.
and

87 and 89 OREGON street.
oct15-3m2dp.

STOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil
Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick A Alcohol,
Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.
Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant
N. B. Orders from the Country, accom-
panied by Remittances, will be promptly dis-
patched, and the Goods put at low prices.
ml13-tf

M. BERNHEIM,

(Late of Mercer & Bernheim)

Wholesale Confectioner,

—AND—

IMPORTER OF CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION,

No. 104 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery.

Inform his Customers and the Public at
large, that he has opened this Establishment,
where he has always on hand a large Stock of
Stick Candies, Seeds and Almonds, Drops,
Lumps, Mottos, Lozenges, Gum Drops, Ju-
Jube Paste, French Bon Bons, and every
variety of confectionery.—A thorough ac-
quaintance with the business, by a practice of
six years, renders him competent to guarantee
his goods.

Please call No. 104 Clay street, San
Francisco. Orders for the country punctual-
ly attended to. j18-tf

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

T. J. L. SMILEY.

GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY, YERKES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of Boots,
and BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SATURDAYS, } BLANKETS } ap3

H. M. NEWHALL,

E. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL, GREGORY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacra-
mento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-
LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c. ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick
Store on the southwest corner of California and San-
sone streets, will continue the Auction and Commission
Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS &
CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore ex-
tended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER.

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.



Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with pre-
cision, and neatness. All work done in the
best manner, at the lowest prices.

ISIDOR CHARLES,

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

Shirt, Bonnet, Shoe, Notary, Jewelry, Wedding Cake

All kinds of Fancy Boxes

MADE TO ORDER.

Keeps constantly on hand Boxes of every description.

No. 112 Sacramento street.

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME STREETS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. a8tf

Gleaner Job Office,

133 Clay Street, below Montgomery.

The Proprietor of the "Weekly Gleaner"
respectfully informs his subscribers and the
public that an extensive Job Printing Office
supplied with all the modern improvements
in type and machinery, is now attached to
this Journal.

Our country friends will please notice that
orders sent to us in this department will be
faithfully and correctly executed at the low-
est city rates, and the finished work promptly
transmitted free from Express Charges.

HEBREW, GREEK & MUSIC

Are included in the Book Fonts of this Es-
tablishment, placing it in advance of any
office in the State. Comprised in its varied
work may be enumerated

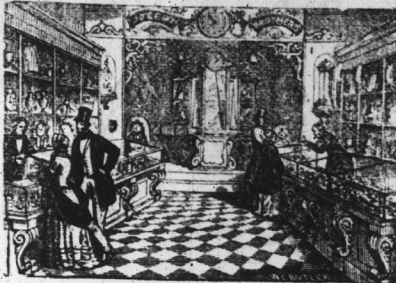
Posting Bills all Prices,

BY-LAWS, PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS,
BILL-HEADS, PROGRAMMES,
CARDS, BRIEFS,
SHOW CARDS, FORMS (General)

GENERAL BOOK WORK,

In this branch of our business a liberal credit
will be placed at the convenience of our
patrons.

JEWELRY.



JOSEPH BROTHERS.

Importers and Manufacturers of

WATCHES,

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware,
&c., &c.

149 Montgomery street, between Clay and Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO. ap2-3m



M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of
every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the
best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND
WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order,
by skillful workmen.
No connection with any other house
Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between
Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.
may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing
articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accom-
panied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on
their being of the best quality, and selected with care;
and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as
satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had
been selected under their own supervision. feb 3-3m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH & JEWELRY MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and

beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY.

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as:
Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.
Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer or sell at
very low prices. mh6tf

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

R. H. VANCE;

Has, by the superiority of his Daguerotypes and A. bro
types, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the

THIRD TIME

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

COMPETITORS.

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

To those who wish something new and beautiful, we
have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

AMBROTYPES

for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style
unexcelled in the United States, of any size, from the
smallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this
City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a
fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the
genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS,
"BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c.,
taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of
Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20-3m

ALEXANDER & LEVY,

Paper Box Manufacturers

82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)

All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually ex-
ecuted, at the lowest prices.

Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every
description. jan 22-G&Y 1m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

DR. A. M. LORVEA,

Physician to the "Chibrath Bikur Cholin
Ukedisha," No. 217 Clay st., one door
below Dupont st. Office hours from 8 to
10 A. M., 12 to 3—and 5 to 6, P. M.,—
and in the evening. s29tf

CARL PRECHT,

Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur

Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington
Jy 10

DR. J. REGENSBURGER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

NO. 128 STOCKTON STREET.

Between Clay and Washington streets,
San Francisco. 19-3m

A Card.

Parties who wish to save their teeth
or to have new ones inserted, are politely re-
quested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor
of the Express Building, corner of Montgo-
mery and California streets. Dr. B. is pre-
pared to undertake any mechanical or medi-
cal operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are
extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to
order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card
may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the
dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens
of his work. jan10-3m

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,

APOTHECARIES,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.

Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. San-
der, whose experience is well established. feb5-G&V3m

Only \$1 per Bath!

AND LESS.

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED

DR. BOURNE'S

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS!

AND

VAPOR BATHS!

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS.

(opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.)

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the
blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve
appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal
warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable
aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheuma-
tism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.; and for
Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are abso-
lutely of unequalled efficacy.

But it is not proper to take a Bath until three
hours or more, after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury in all
its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons.

A department for ladies, which is attended by a
competent lady.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated, fre-
quently by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up)
in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impos-
sible.

House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen.

The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered
persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE! n12tf

מצות

Matzoth! מצות Matzoth!

We beg leave to announce to the Hebrew
Communities in California and Oregon that
the contract for baking the MATZOTH for
next Passover (Pesach) has been awarded us.
Having baked the best kind of Matzoth last
year, we shall certainly give entire satisfaction
this time.

All orders to be left at the Oriental Bakery,
Vallejo St. between Stockton and Powell
St.; Bachmans Hotel, Battery St., or at the
St. Nicholas Hotel Sansome Street.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be
most promptly attended, and those in the
City sent to any part free of charge.

Jan27

E. ADLER.

מצות MAZOTH מצות

The undersigned begs to inform his co-reli-
gionists, that he is baking מצות for the en-
suing פסח of a far superior quality to any
ever made in this city. He also prepares the
finest kind of Matzoth Meal (pulverised Mat-
zoth;) keeps on hand Potato Flour, Macaroni,
Sponge Cake, and Chocolate, especially made
by himself in strict compliance with the cere-
monial prescriptions to be used for פסח.

To be had at the lowest rates.
Orders from the country are requested to
be forwarded at an early day.

A. ENGLANDER,

369 Second St. betw. Mission and Minna. St.

Foreign Items.

Reply of President Buchanan.

In reply to an address from the Board of Representatives of the United Congress of Israelites of New York, the President thus speaks:

I have long been convinced that it is neither the right nor the duty of this government to exercise a moral censorship over the conduct of other Independent Governments, and to rebuke them for acts which they may deem arbitrary and unjust towards their own citizens or subjects. Such a practice would tend to embroil us with all nations. We ourselves would not permit any foreign power thus to interfere with our domestic concerns and enter protests against the legislation or the action of our government towards our own citizens. If an attempt of this kind were made, we should promptly advise such a government in return to confine themselves to their own affairs and not intermeddle with our concerns.

It is perhaps fortunate that the assertion of the principle of non-intervention on the part of the United States between foreign sovereigns and their own subjects has arisen in a case so well calculated to enlist our sympathies as that of the Mortara family. For this reason the precedent will be so much the stronger and be entitled to the more binding force.

It is enough for us to defend the rights of our own citizens under treaties of the law of nations whenever and wherever these may be assailed by the government of any foreign country. Had Mamola Mortara been a citizen of the United States, the case would have been very different. The Israelitish citizens of the United States have had occasion to know that I have not been regardless of their just rights in foreign countries, and they may rest assured that they shall receive the same protection when domiciled abroad during my administration, which is extended to all other citizens of our common country. They would ask no more and shall receive nothing less.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

NEW ORLEANS.—During the prevalence of the yellow fever, says the Occident, the following persons were buried in the Cemetery of the Congregation Shaary Tefillah in the fourth District, or Lafayette, New Orleans. Those marked with *m* were married; *s*, unmarried:—

Harriet Schwarzhild, aged thirty-six years, *s*, France; M. Levy, eleven months, New Orleans; Babett Lemly, twenty-four years, *s*, Germany; Jacob Baum, twenty-three years, *s*, Germany; Caroline Rosenstein, seventeen years, *s*, Germany; Malchen Meyer, twenty-one, *s*, Germany; Daniel Bloch, forty-seven, *m*, France; Henrietta Bloch, twenty-three, *s*, France; R. Man, sixty-one, *m*, Germany; Joseph Bloch, fifty-three, *m*, France; Caroline Levy, thirty, *s*, France; Herman Gutman, eleven, Hungary; E. Samuel, seventeen, *s*, France; Drewry Gutman, three and a half, New Orleans; Frederick Salm, four, New Orleans; Pauline Bodenheim, seven, New Orleans; Julia Hechinger, three, New Orleans; Leha Leopold, two, New Orleans; Sarah Fischer, twenty-seven, *m*, Poland; D. Aronstein, eleven months, New Orleans; Gustav Herschheimer, twenty-four, *s*, Germany.

BADEN.—The government of Baden was on the point of concluding a concordat with the Pope, something like Austria. A charge de affairs was in Rome to bring this matter to a conclusion. But when the Mortara abduction showed the world the devil's claw of Rome, the charge de affairs was recalled from Rome, and the negotiations were abruptly stopped.

The Family.



Amusing Anecdote.

The confidence with which the French travel about, speaking their language indiscriminately to all nations, and the certainty with which they think they must be understood, has often been productive of laughable mistakes. The following is an example; and what renders it more really amusing is, that we are assured it is a fact:—

A young Parisian, going to Amsterdam, was attracted by the remarkable beauty of a house situated near the canal. He addressed a Dutchman, in French, who stood near him in the vessel, with, "Pray, sir, may I ask who that house belongs to?" The Hollander answered him in his own language, "*Ik kan niet verstaan*" (I do not understand you). The Parisian not doubting but that he understood, took the Dutchman's answer for the name of the proprietor. "O, O," said he, "it belongs to Mr Kaniferstane. Well I am sure he must be very agreeably situated; the house is most charming and the garden appears delicious. I don't know that I ever saw a better. A friend of mine has one much like it, near the river at Choise; but I certainly give this the preference." He added many other observations of the kind, to which the Dutchman, not understanding them, made no reply.

When he arrived at Amsterdam he saw a most beautiful woman on the quays, walking arm in arm with a gentleman. He asked a person who passed him, who that charming lady was; but the man, not understanding French, replied, "*Ik kan niet verstaan*." "What, sir," replied our traveller, "is that Mr. Kaniferstane's wife, whose house is near the canal? Indeed, this gentleman's lot is enviable; to possess such a noble house and so lovely a companion."

The next day, when he was walking out, he saw some trumpeters playing at a gentleman's door, who had got the largest prize in the Dutch lottery. Our Parisian, wishing to be informed of the gentleman's name, he was still answered "*Ik kan niet verstaan*." "O," said he, "this is too great an accession of good fortune! Mr Kaniferstane proprietor of such a fine house, husband of such a beautiful woman, and to get the largest prize in the lottery! It must be allowed that there are some very fortunate men in the world."

About a week after this, our traveller, walking about, saw a very superb burying. He asked whose it was. "*Ik kan niet verstaan*," replied the person of whom he asked the question. "O my God," exclaimed he; "poor Mr. Kaniferstane, who had such a noble house, such an angelic wife, and the largest prize in the lottery. He must have quitted this world with great regret; but I thought his happiness was too complete to be of long duration." He then went home, reflecting all the way on the instability of human affairs.

A good archer is not known by arrows, but his aim.

A good bargain is a pick-purse.

A good edge is good for nothing, if it has nothing to cut.

A good example is the best sermon.

A good face needs no paint.

A Sister's Influence.

"I have been told," (says a popular writer,) by men who passed unharmed through the temptation of youth, that they owed their escape from many dangers to the intimate companionship of their affectionate sisters. They have been saved from a hazardous meeting with idle company by some engagement of which their sisters were the charm; they have refrained from mixing with the impure, because they would not bring home thoughts and feelings which they could not share with their loving sisters. The remembrance of some the warm, confiding, pure minded female friend, has saved many a youth from the snares so thickly set, into which, but for this, he might have fallen.

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SAN FRANCISCO NOV. 14. 1858

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